

BATRACHIANS.

1. *Rana Delalandii*, D. & B.
2. *Bufo regularis*, Reuss.
3. *Bufo Blanfordii*, Blgr.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

- Fig. 1. *Pristurus Phillipsii*.
 Fig. 1 u. Ditto: side view of head, \times .
 Fig. 2. *Holodactylus africanus*.
 Fig. 3. *Aganna Phillipsii*.

XXV.—*Descriptions of Four new Batrachians discovered by Mr. Charles Hose in Borneo* *. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Rhacophorus Hosii.

Vomerine teeth in two oblique series between the rather large choanæ, commencing from their inner front edge. Snout truncate, as long as the diameter of the orbit; nostril close to the tip of the snout; canthus rostralis angular; loreal region concave; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, half the diameter of the eye. Fingers with a slight rudiment of web; toes nearly entirely webbed, the penultimate phalanx of the fourth toe free; disks smaller than the tympanum; subarticular tubercles moderate; a small inner metatarsal tubercle. The knee reaches the shoulder, the tibio-tarsal articulation far beyond the tip of the snout. Skin finely granulate above, coarsely on the belly. Dark grey-brown above, lips with darker vertical bars; one or two small black spots above the axil; limbs with dark cross-bands; anal region black; hinder side of thighs dark brown; whitish beneath, throat marbled with brown, belly dotted with brown.

From snout to vent 48 millim.

A single female specimen from the Pata River, North Sarawak.

Rhacophorus fasciatus.

Vomerine teeth in two long oblique series between the moderately large choanæ, commencing from their inner front

* The specimens described are now in the British Museum.

edge. Snout pointed, as long as the diameter of the orbit; nostril equally distant from the orbit and the end of the snout; canthus rostralis angular; loreal region slightly concave; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, one half or three fifths the diameter of the eye. Fingers webbed to the disks, which are nearly as large as the tympanum; toes webbed to the disks, which are smaller than those of the fingers; subarticular and inner metatarsal tubercles very small; no tarsal fold. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the tip of the snout. Skin smooth above, granulate on the belly. Pale reddish brown above, minutely speckled with brown and with six brown cross-bands, the first across the snout, the second between the eyes, the third, broadest, between the ears; a fine yellow brown-edged line borders the head above, from the tip of the snout along the canthus rostralis and supraciliary border to above the tympanum; limbs with dark cross-bands; lower parts and hinder side of thighs colourless. Male with an internal vocal sac.

From snout to vent 54 millim.

Two specimens, male and female, from the mountains of the Akar River, North Sarawak.

Rhacophorus nigropalmatus.

Vomerine teeth in two long, slightly curved, transverse series between the front edges of the moderately large choanæ. Snout rounded, as long as the diameter of the orbit; nostril near the tip of the snout; canthus rostralis feeble; loreal region concave; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, two thirds the diameter of the eye. Fingers webbed to the disks, which are smaller than the tympanum; toes webbed to the disks, which are a little smaller than those of the fingers; subarticular and inner metatarsal tubercles very small. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaching the tip of the snout. Skin finely granulate above, coarsely on the belly; a strong dermal fold along the outer edge of the forearm and tarsus and at the heel. Purple above, finely speckled with black, and with scattered minute white dots; one or two small white spots on the upper surface of the femur; flanks white, veined with black; interdigital webs black at the base, grey veined with black towards the border; lower parts white.

From snout to vent 80 millim.

A single female specimen from the Akar River.

Nectophryne macrotis.

Head small, a little longer than broad; snout short, prominent, obliquely truncate; canthus rostralis strong; loreal region vertical, concave; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, quite as large as and close to the eye. Fore limb very slender, as long as the distance between the eye and the vent. Fingers moderate, webbed at the base, dilated and truncate at the end; first finger very short, half as long as second; toes three-fourths webbed, less strongly dilated than the fingers; a flat inner metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the posterior border of the eye. Above with scattered small warts irregular in size; beneath granulate. Olive above, spotted with black; some of the warts red; limbs barred with black; yellowish beneath, much spotted with black.

From snout to vent 28 millim.

A single female specimen from the Akar River.

XXVI.—*Descriptions of Two new Snakes from Usambara, German East Africa.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

OLIGOLEPIS, gen. nov.

Allied to *Xenurophis*, Gthr. Maxillary teeth 30, small, closely set, equal; mandibular teeth equal. Head distinct from neck; eye large, with round pupil. Body cylindrical; scales finely striated, without pits, oblique, in 13 rows; ventrals rounded. Tail rather long; subcaudals in two rows.

Oligolepis macrops.

Eye nearly as long as the snout. Rostral nearly twice as broad as deep, just visible from above; internasals broader than long, a little shorter than the præfrontals; frontal once and a half as long as broad, longer than its distance from the end of the snout, slightly shorter than the parietals; loreal twice as long as deep; one præ- and two postoculars; temporals 1+2; nine upper labials, fifth and sixth entering the eye; five lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are shorter than the posterior. Scales in 13 rows on the body, in 4 rows on the tail. Ventrals 148; anal divided; subcaudals 75. Olive above, with rather irregular light cross-bars; upper lip and lower parts white.

A single young specimen, measuring 215 millim.; tail 57.

Aparallactus Wernerii.

Diameter of the eye greater than its distance from the oral margin. Rostral twice as broad as deep, the portion visible from above nearly half as long as its distance from the frontal; internasals much shorter than the præfrontals; frontal once and a half as long as broad, longer than its distance from the end of the snout, as long as the parietals; nasal entire, in contact with the præocular; two postoculars, in contact with the anterior temporal; temporals 1+1; six upper labials, second and third entering the eye; first lower labial in contact with its fellow behind the symphysial; two pairs of chin-shields, the anterior broader and a little longer and in contact with three lower labials. Scales in 15 rows. Ventrals 147-160; anal entire; subcaudals 32-41. Blackish above, with a deep black, somewhat light-edged nuchal collar; upper lip blackish below the eye, yellowish in front and behind; lower parts uniform yellowish.

Total length 390 millim.; tail 65.

Two specimens, male (V. 147; C. 41) and female (V. 160; C. 32).

The genus *Aparallactus*, Smith, 1848, is identical with *Uriechis*, Peters, 1854, as I have pointed out before. Eleven species may be distinguished:—

I. Two præfrontals.

A. Symphysial not in contact with the chin-shields.

1. Two postoculars, in contact with a temporal; nasal entire, in contact with the præocular.

Third and fourth upper labials entering the eye. 1. *A. Jacksonii*, Gthr. (E. Africa.)

Second and third upper labials entering the eye. 2. *A. Wernerii*, Blgr. (E. Africa.)

2. A single postocular; one labial in contact with the parietal.

Nasal entire, not in contact with the præocular. 3. *A. concolor*, Fischer. (E. Africa.)

Nasal divided, in contact with the præocular. . . 4. *A. lunulatus*, Ptrs. (E. Central Africa, Mozambique.)

B. Symphysial in contact with the chin-shields.

1. Third and fourth upper labials entering the eye.

Nasal divided; ventrals 154-180; subcaudals

51-59. 5. *A. Guentheri*, Blgr.* (E. & C. Africa, Angola.)

* *Uriechis capensis*, part., Günther, 1888, Bocage, 1895.

- Nasal entire; ventrals 191; subcaudals 44 6. *A. Bocagii*, Blgr. *
(Angola.)
- Nasal entire; ventrals 138-166; subcaudals
37-53 7. *A. capensis*, Smith †.
(E. & S.E. Africa.)
2. Second and third upper labials entering
the eye.
- Ventrals 110-149; subcaudals 21-40 8. *A. nigriceps*, Ptrs.
(Mozambique, Nyassaland.)
- Ventrals 161; subcaudals 41 9. *A. punctatolineatus*,
Blgr. ‡ (Angola.)
- II. A single præfrontal.
- Frontal as long as its distance from the end of
the snout 10. *A. lineatus*, Ptrs.
(Guinea.)
- Frontal longer than its distance from the end of
the snout 11. *A. anomalus*, Blgr.
(Gold Coast.)

The types of the new snakes described above are in the British Museum, and formed part of a small collection on which Dr. F. Werner has recently reported (Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xiv. 1895, p. 190). I take this opportunity to observe that the lizard described as *Gymnodactylus africanus*, Werner, is a *Gonatodes*, closely allied to the Indian *G. ornatus*. It should stand as *Gonatodes africanus*.

XXVII.—*The Subfamilies, Genera, and Species of the Copepod Family Ascomyzontidæ, Thorell: Diagnosis, Synonymy, and Distribution.* By Dr. WILH. GIESBRECHT, Naples.

Tribus AMPHARTHANDRIA, Giesbr. 1892.

Both anterior antennæ of male transformed into clasping-organs, adapted for copulation.

Family Ascomyzontidæ, Thorell, 1859.

Lips forming a siphon, produced or not into a shorter or longer suctorial tube. Mandible stilet-shaped, enclosed in the siphon. Head coalescent with first thoracic segment. Abdo-

* *Uriechis capensis*, part., Bocage.

† *Cercocalamus collaris*, Günther.

‡ *Uriechis capensis*, part., Bocage.